



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

through two wires, such wires repel each other, because their opposite sides are in similar magnetic states.

*A Communication of a singular Fact in Natural History. By the Right Honourable the Earl of Morton, F.R.S. In a Letter addressed to the President. Read November 23, 1820. [Phil. Trans. 1821, p. 20.]*

Being desirous of domesticating the Quagga in this country, his Lordship endeavoured to procure some individuals of that species, but being disappointed in obtaining a female, an attempt was made to breed from the male and an Arabian chestnut mare; the result was a female hybrid, now five years old, and showing her mixed origin both in form and colour.

The Arabian mare has since been bred from, by a black Arabian horse, and the produce, namely, a two year old filly and a year old colt, though in most respects fine specimens of the Arabian breed, are marked with certain stripes and lines belonging exclusively to the Quagga: the manes are especially unlike those of the Arabian breed. It is a striking fact, observes his Lordship, that so many features not belonging to the dam, should in two successive instances be transferred by her to the progeny of a sire who has them not.

*Particulars of a Fact, nearly similar to that related by Lord Morton, communicated to the President, in a Letter from Daniel Giles, Esq. Read November 23, 1820. [Phil. Trans. 1821, p. 23.]*

In the litter of a black and white sow, by a boar of the wild breed, the chestnut colour of the boar strongly prevailed; a second litter from the same mother, by a boar of a very different breed, retained many peculiarities of the wild breed; and even in a third litter the chestnut colour was to a certain extent evident.

*The Croonian Lecture. Microscopical Observations on the following Subjects. On the Brain and Nerves; showing that the Materials of which they are composed exist in the Blood. On the Discovery of Valves in the Branches of the Vas breve, lying between the Villous and Muscular Coats of the Stomach. On the Structure of the Spleen. By Sir Everard Home, Bart. V.P.R.S. Read December 7, 1820. [Phil. Trans. 1821, p. 25.]*

By a microscopic examination of the retina and optic nerve, Mr. Bauer found them to consist of globules of  $\frac{1}{8000}$  to  $\frac{1}{4000}$  of an inch diameter, united by a transparent viscid and coagulable gelatinous fluid: the brain also, according to the same observer, consists of the same globules, united by the viscid jelly, and forming a fibrous arrangement.

After describing the peculiarities in texture of the different parts of the brain, Sir Everard adverts to the circumstance of lymphatics